Perfect.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2245. NEW-YORK TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVED THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

THE ARAGO AT NEW-YORK.

Severe Weather in the British Waters.

CASE OF COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

Interesting from India and Assam.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Steady—Money Easy—Consols 93 1-8@93 1-4.

The Arctic steamship *Europa*, Captain LANYON, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 20th November, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The *Europa* left Southampton on the 17th November, and arrived at this port last evening. Her advices were anticipated in brief by the *North Briton* at Portland.

The Europa reports on the Bills of the Bell Buoy, passed the American ship *Delaware*, of Philadelphia, inward bound; at 8 P. M., six miles to the westward of Holyhead, passed steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool. Also, about 35 miles westward of Cape Clear, passed the American ship *Robert Bennet* eastward.

The *Arctic* had such severe weather that for one day she had her knee-pan broken by one of the seas that struck her.

The screw steamer *Etienne* reached Southampton on the evening of the 16th.

The easterly gales, which prevailed around the British Coast for several days, had moderated. The shipping public had been greatly damaged. The Government had sent two steam-sloops to the shops of the Channel to relieve vessels in distress.

Hugh Owen, the celebrated religious and social writer, had died in his 88th year.

Anxiety, says the London Telegraph, continued to increase in regard to the *Indian Empire*, which sailed from New-York for Galway on the 23d Oct., and had not been heard of. The *Edinburgh* for Glasgow, was advertised to leave New-York on the 1st inst., and is also making a protracted passage.

The *Daily News* says: "It is now understood that powerful appliances have been forwarded to Brunswharf for the purpose of raising the steamer *Hudson*, that is six feet out of water.

The silver ship *Lincolnshire* brought nearly £500,000 in gold, besides a full cargo; her outward passage to Australia was made in 72 days, beating the *Dover Castle* by more than a fortnight. On her homeward passage she has contributed the *Agincourt*, of which no tidings have yet been heard, by more than three weeks.

Parliament had been further prorogued until the 13th of January, but it was expected that the session would not commence until about the 3d of February.

The Hon. Frederick Bruce, brother of Lord ELGIN, has been appointed first British Ambassador to Pekin. Mr. BRUCE was Secretary of Lord ELGIN'S Embassy, and was attached to Lord ELGIN'S special mission to Washington in 1854.

Another attempt at assassination is reported in Ireland. A magistrate named GAGE was fired at near Nenagh, by a discharged employe, but escaped without material injury.

The *London Gazette* contains a notice of application for a charter for the Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

The three hundredth anniversary of Queen ELIZABETH'S accession to the throne had been celebrated with Protestant demonstrations in various parts of England. The Bishop of London delivered a lengthy primary charge to about one thousand clergymen of his diocese at St. Paul's. He condemned the practices of the confessional.

The Great Eastern Ship Company has been duly registered. The *Great Eastern* is to cost the new Company £100,000; and £141,000 more is the estimated amount required to finish her.

The Colonial produce market during the week has been steadily supplied, partly on account of the easterly wind retarding the arrival of many vessels now overdue. A steady business has taken place, chiefly for consumption, and some of the leading staples have closed at slightly advanced rates. There is still, however, a general want of animation.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Dr. HENRY BENCE JONES, the Abbotsmeadow, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The army in Affghanistan is in admirable order just now. The effective strength of the troops there is a little over 16,000 men, of all arms.

The Exhibition of 1862 project, says the *Critic*, is in a state of suspense, if not of prostration. The guarantee fund is the first great difficulty, and the position of the scheme is not yet, after months of ventilation and discussion, sufficiently established to engage the considerations of the Council of the Society of Arts.

An astonishing set of vaccinations is recorded. In the Church of All Souls, Langham-place, London, was a very fine picture of great value, "Jesus Crowned with Thorns." Some weak-minded person, secreted himself in the Church, and during the night cut up into strips each and completely destroyed the picture. It is known that this must have been the motive for the outrage, for the letters "I. H. S." were also cut out of the front of the cloth covering the communion table.

In a street near Spitalfields, a lofty and heavy stack of chimneys fell early on the morning of Nov. 15, the rainfall having forced its way through all the flues of an adjoining house, killing two persons and seriously injuring several others.

Mr. MASON has decided to pass the Winter in Europe. His decision cannot fail of giving a still greater stimulus to European chess. Herr ANDERSSEN also has made final arrangements for being in Paris on the 15th December, so that this much expected match will really come off. After its termination, Mr. MORPHY will probably be in England, where plans are already afloat for giving him the reception he merits.

Lord LYTTELTON has addressed a letter to Mr. MOZLEY, from which we make the following extract:

"Your letter has but one professed object; that we should declare that it is not your fault that the match between yourself and Mr. BEAUCLERK has not taken place. To this the reply might be made in two words. I cannot conceive it possible that any one should impute that failure to you; nor am I aware that any one has done so. But in the circumstances, I shall, perhaps, not be blamed if I go somewhat further into the matter. In the general circumstances of the case, I conceive that Mr. BEAUCLERK was quite justified in declining the match. The fact is understood that he has been a years back in laborious study of the law, whatever arm accounts may be in his favor, and, combining with his entering into a serious contest with rapiers of the highest form and in constant practice, and so far the failure of the match is the less to be regretted. Nor can I doubt the correctness of his recent statement, that the time fairly necessary for the match itself could not be named, without serious loss and inconvenience both to others and to himself. But I cannot but think that Mr. BEAUCLERK might have told you of this long before he did. I gather no reason why he might not have ascertained it, and informed you of it, in answer to your first letter from America. Instead of this, it seems to me plain, both as to the interview at which I myself was present, and also as to the subsequent communications which you have quoted, that Mr. BEAUCLERK gave you every reason to suppose that he would be ready to play the match at no very long time. I am not aware, indeed (nor do I perceive that you have said it), that you left Cambridge finally with the view of playing Mr. STAUNTON. It would, no doubt, make the same Stranger, but it seems to me as unlikely as that you should have come, as has been already stated (anonymously, and certainly not with Mr. STAUNTON'S concurrence) in order to attend the Birmingham Tournament."

The murderer of Mr. RAY still continues to receive assistance and encouragement, since up to the present he has escaped arrest, and all information that might lead to his haunts or where he may have been since the perpetration of his crime has been withheld. The magistrates and the police are doing their utmost to capture the assassin, but from the indifference and apathy, or perhaps stronger feeling, amounting to clothe, with which their efforts are regarded by the peasantry, it is to be apprehended that their labors may not prove successful.

An application has been made to the Procureur-Impérial to fix the 16th inst., instead of the 17th, as originally intended, for the trial of M. DE MONTALEMBERT. The ground of the application is the absence of M. BERRYER, the counsel for the defendant, or the short time allowed to prepare the defence. The application has been granted, though not until the Procureur-Impérial had taken twenty-four hours to consult with his superiors.

The judicial investigation of the affair of Count DE MONTIJO-GUZMAN has been brought to a close, and an order of the examining magistrate, equivalent to the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury, in England, sends the affair before the tribunal of Correctional Police, on the four counts already stated. The trial will commence on Wednesday, the 17th. M. BENAZETH will be counsel for the Count, and M. DUPAVEN for M. PEREIRE, the responsible editor of the *Correspondance*.

Lord PALMERSTON and CLARENDON were on a visit to the Emperor at Compiègne. The *Moniteur* considers it decorous silently all labors, in certain towns, to keep in reserve a sufficient stock to supply their manufacturing wants in bread during at least three months.

The Funds were slightly firmer to-day; the Three-per-Cents closed at 94 to 95.

Mr. THOUVENEL has reached France from Constantinople.

A Commission to consider the question of negro emigration has been nominated. It consists of 17 members. Mr. DE PERSIGNY is the President.

Prince NAPOLEON had issued a decree relieving the Press in Algiers from certain offensive additions to the laws of the Press in France, and placing them upon the same footing as French journals.

A special decree in the *Moniteur* establishes a special bank charged with the service of the treasury to the great public works of the city, and which shall bear the title of the Bank of the Public Works of Paris.

A regular receipt of English newspapers had been made at the Paris Post-office this week. The *Daily News* has not been distributed in Paris for four days, and to-day, (Nov. 16,) the *Examiner*, *Saturday Review*, *Court Journal*, and *Morning Advertiser*, have been held under embargo.

Important Cabinet Councils are about to take place with a view of taking into consideration financial questions.

The Spanish Government does not accept the resignation of the Marquis of HABANA.

The Queen of Spain will open the Cortes in person.

The French frigate *Thetystic* has been lost near Gadiz; eight persons were drowned.

It is reported that the United States Government has declared its consent to Spain claiming satisfaction from Mexico by an armed force.

According to advices from Naples, just received, the property of the exiles or emigrants, which was sequestrated, has been confiscated by a royal decree, and will be distributed among the Communes.

There will not be any change in the Neapolitan Ministry, as stated.

The Piedmontese Parliament will meet on the 3d of January. The Cavour Cabinet counts upon universal support.

A telegram from Milan states that the new loan for military conscription was producing considerable effervescence.

Letters from Rome assert that all the great Catholic Powers had addressed remonstrances to the Pope for the release of the Jewish child MORTARA. The Pope had replied that the boy's return to his parents was impossible.

The *Suisse*, of Berne, announces that the Police of Saint Gall have just made a very important capture in the person of a native of Baden, who had just returned from New-York with an American passport.

Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway. M. LIGHTEL, a Catholic priest, of Christiana, has just been condemned to a fine of 20 rix-dollars, for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith, and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without first obtaining the consent of the Lutheran Clergy.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says there is a probability of a change in the Ministry in Austria.

The monument erected at Prague to the memory of RADETSKY was uncovered on the 13th, in the presence of the Emperor and a great concourse of spectators.

Prince HOHENZOLLERN, President of the Prussian Council, is nominated Minister of Marine.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted for the address in reply to the King's speech by 53 against 9. Great excitement attended the vote, and some of the opposition retired from the chamber.

A letter received from Constantinople of the 3d announces that the Montenegro affair has been terminated, according to the wish expressed by the French Government, on condition, however, that an indemnity shall be paid by the Montenegrins to the inhabitants of the plain who suffered by their aggression, and that Prince DANIEL shall give a guaranty to respect in future, and cause to be respected, the Ottoman territory.

The Times correspondent says: "The open breach between the Palace Party and the Grand Vizier, but still more the subsequent return of MAHMOUD ALI to office, has opened favorable chances for FUAD PASHA as Grand Vizier."

The Sultan has decided that his daughter may marry again.

Accounts from Constantinople say that the Governor of Djiddah has been dismissed. It is to the counsel of FUAD PASHA that is attributed the solution of the difficulties with Montenegro. The *Journal de Constantinople* complains of the hostility of the Greek journals, as well as of the Western Press, including even the *Austrian Gazette*.

The English and French Commissioners arrived on the 12th at Jeddah, on board the *Cyclops*. There were three English ships-of-war in the roadstead.

Prince C. PUNTATINE, Vice Admiral, and Russian Ambassador in China, who lately concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, and Count PUCKOWSKY, the bearer of dispatches from China and Japan for St. Petersburg, arrived on the 13th at Marseilles, on board the mail-packet *Rarine*, from Alexandria. The Prince has since arrived in Paris. He is to be presented to the Emperor at Compiègne by M. DE KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador. The Admiral has had an interview with Count WALEWSKI.

Dispatches have been received from the French army in the Bay of Tourane to the 29th of September. Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY at that date had not received a reply from the Court of Annam, although the time fixed by him had expired. He had not been able to attack Hué, the capital of the empire, because the second division of the Spanish army, coming from Manila, had not arrived, and the artillery, of which the Admiral had great need, was with the second division.

Later advices have been received from India. The dates are from Allahabad up to Oct. 16, and from Bombay till the 28th.

Details are given of the actions fought in the neighborhood of LUCKNOW, from which one might judge that the rebels intended to advance upon Lucknow itself. At all events they appear to have been engaged in occupying a greater area, but columns of British troops which marched from the town soon put them to flight. Little additional light is cast upon the movements of TANTIA TOPEE. He seems to have had the best of the fight with SCHEBAN, the troops of the latter having ultimately fraternized with his. A fear was entertained that he was marching in the direction of Jhansi. The fight which took place between General MICHEL and the Gwalior rebels at Chundalee may be described as an open battle. The enemy was 10,000 strong, and General MICHEL defeated them with a combined force. The enemy fought fiercely, but lost 500 men. In other respects the news from India may be described as exhibiting a vast amount of rebellion that has yet to be overcome.

The following Bombay mail, of Oct. 25, had reached England. The details of the news are quite unimportant.

The Bombay money market was easy.

The Ex-King of Delhi had been sent to Calcutta under an escort.

An explosion occurred at the Karrachee Arsenal, as some fireworks were being prepared, and four men were killed. The whole of the rifle and musket ammunition, amounting to a million pounds, was destroyed, and the greater part of the arsenal blown up.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times.

A short time since, and for a brief period, all the civilized world was ringing with the news of the successful termination of this great enterprise, and, in the presence of the general rejoicing, men of science, if not agreed about the cable, were at least silent. Now, however, that the excitement and the cable have both died out, everything seems to have lapsed back into the same region of theory and speculation from which the plan only emerged for a short time to give a color of plausibility to the opinions of all. We know not whether to account it as favorable to the cable or otherwise, but the fact remains that at the present moment most electricians of note agree to differ both as to the nature and extent of injury to the wire and the chances of its ever being again restored to working order. One thing, however, seems to admit of no doubt, and that is, that, contrary to all expectation, it shows no signs of becoming worse. In the presence of this encouraging fact, there are many eminent in science who believe, first, that the injuries to the insulation exist much nearer the Irish shores than was at first supposed; and, secondly, that by using different instruments the whole line may be, to a certain extent, used for the transmission of messages. If not from this country to America, at least from America to England. The means used for testing cables to ascertain the spot at which an injury has occurred, are always so far unsatisfactory that, under the best circumstances, the result only affords a negative proof. Thus, when it is stated that the defect is supposed to exist at about 200 miles from the Irish coast, it means nothing more than that the damage does not extend beyond that distance, though it by no means proves that the injury may not be within half the length we have stated, or even to near as 50 or 30 miles from shore. The test, in fact, means that after escaping the injured portion of the cable only sufficient electricity is left to pass alone the conductor for about three hundred miles, and that, as that distance the resistance to the current is equal to a total rupture of the wire or "dead earth," as it is technically called. All practical electricians, however, admit that the injuries may and very likely do exist within a distance of fifty miles from land, and that these consist not of one but many slight losses of insulation, with very likely partial separation of the conductor at parts where the two-mile lengths were originally joined. That the damage cannot exist as far out as three hundred miles is almost evidenced by the fact of the receipt of the American messages long after none could be sent from this side of the Atlantic. It may appear strange to some of our readers that the wire which conveys the signals to this country is not sufficiently intact to allow of the transmission of answers through the same medium. A moment's reflection, however, will show that the injuries to the cable, during the hour that allow so much of the electric current to escape that what remains is not sufficient to overcome the resistance of the wire for more than a short portion of its entire length. With currents from the New World, on the contrary, the electric wave, as it is called, of a signal comes along the wire intact till near our shores. Here, though much of it escapes, sufficient is left, nevertheless, to mark some signals at Valentia—weakly and variably, it is true, but still occasionally enough to form letters, though, from causes which we shall presently endeavor to show, it is impossible now to render them into intelligible words.

Up to within the last few days the chasm and at Valentia has been the ordinary deep sea portion of the cable, made, as our readers are aware, of the very lightest form consistent with the strength necessary for its being safely submerged. That such a wire within the wash of the Atlantic waves, and lying in some parts over a very rocky bottom, must have sustained injury seems at first sight inevitable. This portion is now being replaced by the proper shore-ends, which are of strength and thickness sufficient to withstand any tide. Up to the present the length which has been underrun, in order to substitute the shore end has, strange to say, been found uninjured, though it is not expected that this will prove the case when the whole 12 miles shall have been recovered and replaced with the stout cable. It is, of course, the hope and certain that laying down the shore end must improve the condition of the whole cable; else, of course, the expense and labor of submerging it would never be attempted. Even in its present state the signals received at Valentia are occasionally as distinct as those of some overland wires, and should any improvement take place when the shore end is added on, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the whole wire for some time to come at least.

Foremost among those who express this opinion is Professor HUGHES, whose printing telegraph is extensively used in the United States, and which will also, in the course of a few weeks more, be introduced into Australia to work through the first submarine telegraph of that colony between Tasmania and Melbourne. Mr. HUGHES states himself confident of being able even now to signal through the Atlantic cable, and is anxious to conduct all his experiments upon the wire at his own expense. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the other hand, say they have no distinct opinion on the matter. Messrs. TO THEY think it yet strange to say, though both parties are willing, nothing is done nevertheless. Now, however, that the matter is made public, Mr. HUGHES may feel bound to press his offer, and the Atlantic Company, in fairness and in duty to its shareholders, will perhaps see the necessity of at once accepting a liberal proposal, which, whichever way it results, can do them or their cable no manner of injury, but, on the other hand, may possibly be of immense benefit.

It will very likely be interesting to many of our readers, if we explain at once on what grounds Mr. HUGHES rests his hope of making the defunct wire speak again—especially as, by so doing, we may be able to point out the general nature of the difficulties which have gradually made the signals from the other side of the Atlantic unintelligible. When the first unsuccessful attempt was made to lay the wire, it will be recollected that it parted from under the Triton's stern, at some 300 miles distance from the Irish coast. The place thus submerged remained, of course, attached to the shore end for a considerable period, and then, for the first time, the phenomenon of magnetic storms, or—as they are now called—"earth currents," was observed. Of the causes of these earth currents, or the laws by which they are governed, nothing is yet known. They may be briefly described as irregular currents of electricity passing through the outer wire covering of the cable, and which, according to the laws of induced currents, create another current in the conductor of the cable itself, running in a contrary direction to that in which the earth current travels along the outside. The effect of these on the conductor was, of course, to deflect rapidly the needle of the galvanometer to which it was attached, precisely as if signals were being sent quickly. Sometimes these earth currents were so violent as to cause the needle to coincide with such rapidity that it was impossible to follow its movements with the eye. Singular enough, these storm-currents were always at their worst at 10 o'clock at night and 10 o'clock in the morning, while they were the least at the other hours of the day, at 11 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night. Beyond these general facts nothing seems to have been known about them. When the cable was laid last August the instruments were on the principle of MORSE'S recording telegraph, according to the system of which three or four currents or signals sent across the Atlantic are necessary to form one *letter* of a word. While the cable was in good order, and its insulation tolerably perfect, this plan worked well enough, its greatest and most serious drawback being that the method was a very slow one, since, on the average, four signals were required to one letter, and five letters on the average went to one word. However, all went well until the fast increasing defective insulation of the wire became manifest, and the earth currents began to take a most unpleasant part in the telegraphing. As the electric current of the signals lost force nearing the Irish shore, the earth currents overpowered them, and in the middle of the letter made one or more unintelligible signs, the task of reading became more and more difficult, till, with the increasing derangement of the line, consecutive words gradually ceased, and at last even letters came only at rare intervals. Comparatively speaking, this difficulty was not experienced on this side of the Atlantic till, for the reasons we have stated, it had long overcome the messages to America; and to this reason is it owing that even the first signals sent from here were constantly answered from Newfoundland with "Repeat" and "Send slower." So much for the stoppage of the wire. The reason for Mr. HUGHES' confident belief of being able now to work through simply arises from the fact that his instrument—the printing telegraph—is not exposed to anything like the same amount of risk from earth currents. His instrument is, on a small scale, on very much the same principle as to shape and plan as Mr. HOE'S American printing machine. It is worked by means of keyboard notes, like those of a small piano, each key being marked with letters of the alphabet. Thus, touching a key at one end of the wire transmits a current to the other, where, instead of the paper, as in MORSE'S telegraph, receiving a dint or mark that forms part of a letter, the entire letter itself is printed. The advantage of this is obvious. One current suffices to form one letter instantaneously, instead of four or five currents. Less time is thus given for the action of earth currents; or, even in case of their acting and printing in some cases other letters than those sent, it by no means follows that the letters misplaced would prevent the accurate meaning of the sentence being read. Allow that under the worst circumstances one-fourth of the letters, owing to the action of the earth currents, were wrong, sufficient would be right and sufficiently consecutive to permit the meaning of the whole to be freely read. At all events, Mr. HUGHES' machine utilizes the currents to their utmost, since he makes one suffice for clearly printing one letter, instead of requiring three or four. The only doubt is, can two such complicated machines be made to work with mathematical accuracy when 2,000 miles apart? This objection is urged as something almost insuperable, though none deny that it is purely a mechanical one, and one that can be overcome. So far, however, are we from considering it insuperable that we think a very simple process would remedy it if practically such an obstacle is found to exist, which we by no means deny might be the case. Both the machines at Newfoundland and Valencia would have to be made with the accuracy of chronometers, it being understood that both are to be put back to a given zero when a message was either sent or received. Let the first current then sent for a message either way liberate and set both instruments in motion, precisely in the same way as the letter is now printed, by liberating the armature and pressing the paper against the little wheel of type. The proper working of the machine is, however, Mr. HUGHES' affair. It is only his offer to the Atlantic Company with which we have to deal, and whether it is worth anything or nothing should be decided by actual test, and the sooner the better. As the matter stands at present, he has made his offer and it has not been declined, and so the thing rests, like a child's rocking-horse, moving without advancing.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of Cotton for the week at 50,320 bales—of which 4,000 were to speculators, and 7,000 for export. All qualities were about 1-16d. @ 1-8d. higher on the week, under a good demand from the trade. Holders offered freely at the close without showing a disposition to power sales. The business on Friday was 8,000 bales; of which 1,000 were on speculation and for exports, the market closing steady at the advanced quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 7d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d. The stock in port was estimated at 333,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are encouraging, there having been a slight advance in all kinds of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull but steady; Western Canal 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s. 6d.@21s. 9d.; Ohio 22s. 6d@24s. WHEAT quiet but steady; Red Western 6s. 2d.@6s. 3d.; White do. 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; White Southern 6s. 10d.@7s. CORN very dull and quotations nominal; Mixed 29s.; Yellow 30s., White 32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BOWLAND, ASHTON & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF heavy, and all qualities slightly lower, causing rather more business at the close. PORK dull at 70s. BACON heavy, with but little inquiry and prices weak. LARD dull, and prime freely offered at 52s., the market closing firmer, however. TALLOW advanced 6d.; Butchers' description quoted at 51s. 6d.@52s., but with none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other Circulars quote ASHES quiet; Pots, 30s.@33s. 3d.; Pearls, 32s. 3d.@33s. 6d. SUGAR quiet, but buoyant. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, and 6d. higher; Carolina, 18s.@22s. 6d. for middling to fine. TEA, an average business, without quotable change in rates. RAGS steady; common scarce, at 2d. @2½d. 3d.; medium, 3d. @3½d.; fine, 12s. @17s. HIDES dull. BARK dull; Baltimore, 6s. 6d.; Philadelphia, sales unimportant. COD OIL £30. SEAL OIL—sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL in better demand, at 28s. @29s. 6d. OLIVE OIL advanced 10s.@20s. SPERM TURPENTINE dull, at 32s. 6d.@42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. WHITE WHEAT, 40s.; Red, 38s. @39s. FLOUR, 23s.@26s. INDIA CORN, 29s.; Red, 28s. @29s. PEAS, 40s. 6d.@41s. 6d. BEANS quoted quiet, but closed busy and 6d. @1s. higher. COTTON quiet. TEA quiet; Congou, 10½d. SUGAR opened quiet, but closed busy and 6d. @1s. higher. COFFEE firm, at 41s. LINSEED advanced 1s. LINSEED CAKES—Quotations barely maintained. RICE—New York, 19s. 6d.; Boston, 21s. LONDON OIL steady, at 28s. FISH OILS show of noise, but prices unchanged. RICE steady. SALTPETRE advanced 6d.@1s. TALLOW quiet, at 41s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted at the close on Friday at 93½@93¾ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £132,000.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote money easy at 2½@2¾ cent. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Dollars nominal at 4s. 9½d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending Nov. 16, inclusive.

Cotton steady; sales of the week 5,500 bales; stock 38,000 bales; New-Orleans *bres ordinaire* 106f. The manufacturing advices are favorable. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES firm. COFFEE dull and slightly lower. SUGAR more doing in Cubas at rather lower prices for all kinds. RICE dull; Carolina 27f. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet and slightly higher. WHALEBONE quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote an improved demand for American Securities:

United States Fives	96	@ —
Massachusetts Fives, Bonds	102	@103
Maryland Five, Bonds	95	@ —
Pennsylvania Fives	93	@ —
Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds, '77	96	@ 97
Virginia Fives and Sixes	98	@ —

Railway Securities quiet. Panama Bonds, 93.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report State Stocks in improved demand, and all qualities slightly advanced. Railroad Securities quiet:

United States 6 ⅌ cents, '67-'68	102	@105
United States 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '68	104¾	@105¾
United States 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '74	94¾	@ 95¾
Alabama 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	90	@ 92
Kentucky 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '68-'72	96	@ 97
Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	101	@102
Ohio 6 ⅌ cents, '70	96½	@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cents	92	@ 94
Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds	94	@ 95
Virginia 6 and 6 ⅌ cents	95	@ 96
Dutton 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds	90	@ 93
Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent., Freelands, '60	91	@ 93
Illinois Central 6 and 7 ⅌ cent., '75	91	@ 93
Illinois Shares	24	@ 32 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., '69	89	@ 90
New-York Central 7 ⅌ cent.	94	@ 97
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent.	93	@ 94
New-York Central Shares	90	@ 91
Erie 7 ⅌ cent. 2d mort.	68	@ 70
Erie stock	15	@ 17
Panama Bonds, '59	100	@ —
Panama Bonds, '66	93	@ 95
Pennsylvania Central 6 ⅌ cent. 1st mort.	90	@ 93

The London *Times* of Friday, quotes sales of

Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent., '60, Freeland	92	@ —
New-York Central Shares	91¾	@ —

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20—P. M.

The *Daily News'* City article of Friday evening says: "The funds, to-day, were dull, and a decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. was finally quoted, owing principally to the languor of business. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange there was an equal absence of any features of interest. More ease is observable in the *discount market, and the supply of money is more* abundant. The general rate for good bills is still 2¼ ⅌ cent., but instances in which transactions take place below that rate are less rare. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day."

The Times' City article of last evening says: "The English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday and remained without much alteration, although there was a disposition to dullness at the close in consequence of the quotations from Paris being slightly less favorable. The abundance of money increases, and transactions have taken place in the discount market at 2¼ ⅌ cent. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was a slight decline in the rates on Vienna and Trieste; on other places they were about the same as at the last port. About £40,000 in gold arrived to-day from St. Petersburg, and a further similar amount is expected immediately. The whole has been sold for exportation.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Monday, Nov. 29.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed from here at half-past 2 o'clock P. M. for Boston, where she will be due at about 12 M. to-morrow night.

FROM NICARAGUA.

The Transit Routes—Arrival of Vessels—American Vessels at San Juan—Filibusterism—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The schooner *Emma*, out 17 days from New-York, arrived at this port on the night of the 31st ult., with a cargo of merchandise, which Messrs. RUSSELL & THOMAS, a couple of enterprising young American merchants, are taking to the interior of Nicaragua. The white sails of the *Emma* were descried with great joy by the Greytownians, who hoped for a fresh supply of eatables for their half famished populace, for such was the scarcity of provisions caused by the presence in this harbor of a large fleet, that prices had raised to an almost incredible figure. Some idea can be formed as to how poorly and irregularly this market is supplied when it is told that flour is held at $17; pork at $36, and other articles in proportion.

The dates, by this arrival, are several days later than those brought by the *St. Louis*, and the tidings of the preparations being made by the Canal Company for the speedy opening of the long-closed Nicaraguan route have had a most vivifying influence upon the old *habitués* of the Transit, who have been deluded into remaining in the country, penniless and occupationless, for long, long months, by the "words of promise" held out to them by the itinerant speculators who have lately made this region the theatre of their operations. There still seems to exist doubts in the minds of some as to the intention or capacity of the Canal Company to open the route, notwithstanding the strenuous attempts they are making. But the indications are such as favor the belief that the company of which Col. WALKER is the head is now in earnest about this great inter-oceanic avenue, and that they are practising the proper means for its speedy realization. The safe arrival of the three lake and river steamers, which are to form the link between the two oceans, help very strongly to this conclusion. All that remains to be done is to secure the protection of their rights by the Home Government, as without it they are powerless; for anything like good faith and justice from the wretched men who compose what is called the "Government of Nicaragua," is not remotely to be conjectured. It is reported that Gen. MARTINEZ will not permit passengers to be conveyed through the country by the Canal Company's steamer, and that he has sent reinforcements to his barefooted battalions at Castillo and San Carlos to execute this plan. Such a course would be entirely in keeping with the character and past acts of this distinguished potentate, and I doubt not he will have the temerity to attempt it, notwithstanding the assurances that he has received from Commodore MCINTOSH, Commander of the American fleet, that the way will be cleared by force, if necessary. If I understand rightly, all Americans in the country, who are of course the most interested parties, are satisfied that the Canal Company should open the route. The great mass of Nicaraguans who are really an honest, industrious people, and only to be blamed for keeping in power such a worthless set of rulers, are clamorous to see the tide of travel and commerce once more pouring across their Isthmus. Only a few intriguing foreigners and a half dozen petty native politicians who hate the Americans, oppose its recommencement. It remains to be seen if the interests of the many American citizens residing in this country who, with "more than a filial yearning" look to the Government of their native country for sympathy and protection shall be raised, and the decree of all good Nicaraguans thwarted, or whether a decisive but just stand will be at this critical moment taken by the Administration at Washington. If this protection is given, the Canal Company will probably be able to open the route, and prosperity will revisit the country, but if the contrary, we may expect a continuation of the discouraging state of things which has existed since English and American influence were brought to the aid of survillous in the shape of the Liberal cause of Nicaragua.

A bunge came down last night, bringing the welcome news that the *Cass-Vriapart*—the largest of the three new steamers—had safely passed the Castillo Rapids, the last point on the river of which any difficulty or danger is passing is to be anticipated. The *Lucra Frances* is already at Granada, on the Lake, and the *Catharine Maria* just below Castillo, so that all doubts which may exist in the States as to their safety will now be dissipated. Col. CHILDS, the Agent of the Company, has proceeded to Managua, to try to arrange things with the Government, and is expected back here, with the intimation of Gen. MARTINEZ, in four or five days. If the decision of the Nicaraguan President is favorable, right; but if adverse, it is removed that material arguments for American rights will be offered by Commodore MCINTOSH, of the American fleet.

Quite a large squadron is now in port, to wit, the United States store-ship *Relief* sailed for Aspinwall on the 30. The American war-vessels *Saratoga* and *Roanoke* are shortly expected up from Navy Bay, and it is expected also that other English and French men-of-war will be in these quarters ere long.

The idle story started by the New-York *Express* that the steamship *Hermanos*, bound for San Juan del Sud, had on board five hundred Americans, destined for the restoration of the hero of Rivas, General WALKER, has found its way down here, and the country is again in a ferment; and the work of isolation-clothing is being carried on energetically by the valiant MARTINEZ, who has again issued his stunning pronunciamentos expressing his strong intention to fight, bleed and die for the country, which, by the way, fears less to be *lost* than to be *saved* by the means he proposes. However, we all understand King Bomba pretty well, and take his proclamations for what they are worth, knowing that at the appearance of a half of one of WALKER'S tattered battalions he will be the first to seek the bushes.

The ancient Grey Town habitues are one by one dropping off from their old stamping ground, either seeking new fields, discouraged by delays in the opening of the Transit, or taking "the road to dusty death." The other day "old RIM MONKEY," as he was familiarly termed, died, and more recently Mr. KELLY, who owned a plantation on the river near Machuca.

General LAMAR, our Minister, was in Costa Rica at last accounts. He had obtained an ample apology from that Government for the Belly declarations, and was in treaty with them for indemnification for the murders of *Virgin Bay* and other outrages. The "Prensa" of Costa Rica, from the most constant vituperation against the United States, has changed its tone to one of the most toadyish laudation of our people and Government—probably with the politic view of getting the American Administration to "let up" a little in its demands. Not so in Nicaragua. The Government and its organs are as full of bitterness and insult as ever, and the *Central American*, an enemy of progress and semi-official organ of MARTINEZ, republishes the Belly declarations in its issue of the last of October, and assures its readers that the encroaching tendencies of the "pirates of the North" must and will be repressed by the interference of England and France, utterly laughs at General LAMAR'S demand for indemnification, and confidently believes that Nicaragua will be able to keep the Transit closed until such time as in her good judgment she deems it advisable to open it. A stern lesson must be administered to these people ere they can be brought to anything like decency.

The President's coming message is looked for with eagerness, inasmuch as in it will be expected the enunciation of the future policy of the Administration with regard to these countries.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Nicaragua,) Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The departure of the British war-steamer *Basilisk*, this afternoon, for Aspinwall, affords me the opportunity of sending these additional lines by the *Moses Taylor*.

The first item of interest will, of course, be Transit matters. Colonel CHILDS, accompanied by Colonel SCHLESINGER and other gentlemen in the employ of the Canal Company, arrived here on the steamer *Catharine Maria*, on the 10th inst. They had been to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, to have a "talk" with President MARTINEZ. From all accounts the interview was of a rather unsatisfactory character. The Nicaraguan Government, which for some time past has manifested the bitterest hostility to the Company, was uncompromising, and refused to recognize the right of the Company to convey passengers across the country unless with new stipulations. First and foremost MARTINEZ demanded that an increased rate should be paid to Nicaragua, and that the Company should buy the Lake and River steamers, the Transit road from La Virgen to San Juan del Sud, together with the wharves and other property belonging to the old Transit Company. For the transfer of this property, the Government demanded the snug little sum of half a million dollars or thereabouts. When Colonel CHILDS refused to comply with these extraordinary conditions, he was informed that he would be allowed to commence the Transit, but under protest. Every one who knows anything of the character of the great MARTINEZ, understands that this gentleman, frightened at the probability of the United States taking justice into her own hands, has made this "protest," so as to slide down with dignity from the false position in which his egregious stupidity has placed him. The attempt to force these conditions upon the Transit Company is only equaled in impudence by the laying claim to the Transit road and steamers. How the so-called "Government of Nicaragua" can have acquired the ownership of a thoroughfare built up across the wilderness of the Central American Isthmus, some ten years ago, by American capital, energy and enterprise, is difficult to be imagined, unless the murder of citizens and every species of abuse and bad faith may have given it. All this time, while Nicaragua is shilly-shallying, and trying to keep off as far as possible the day when enlightenment shall enter the country, what is the Cabinet at Washington about? Is all the talk in relation to the

The New-York Times, Saturday, November 29, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LECTURES.

POLITICAL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCING.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cobb to Leave the Cabinet—Will Succeed Gen. Cass—Other Appointments Also Announced—Resignation of Secretary Thorn—Appointments Also Announced.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856.

The Cabinet Crisis Ended—Mr. Cobb to Succeed Gen. Cass—Mr. Thorn to Resign—Appointments Announced.

It was reported last night, with details of the resignation of Secretary Thorn, and the appointment of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, to succeed Gen. Cass, as Secretary of State, that the Cabinet crisis was ended, and that the Administration would go on harmoniously for the remainder of its term. This report was generally credited, and was the subject of conversation in all the hotels and public places in the city. This morning, however, it was contradicted, and the Cabinet crisis is not yet ended. Mr. Thorn has not resigned, and Mr. Cobb has not been appointed Secretary of State. Gen. Cass has not resigned, and it is not known that he will resign. The Cabinet is still in session, and will be for several days. It is said that Mr. Thorn will resign, and that Mr. Cobb will succeed Gen. Cass, but that Mr. Thorn will not resign until Mr. Cobb arrives here. Mr. Cobb is now in Georgia, and will not be here for several days. It is also said that Mr. Cobb will not accept the appointment of Secretary of State unless he can be assured that Mr. Buchanan will not change the Cabinet for the next two years. It is supposed that Mr. Cobb will not accept

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